

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

13TH YEAR. NO. 223.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

TWO CENTS

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They Realize a Crisis Is Before
the Nation.

CUBAN QUESTION REMAINS,

Even Should the Maine Matter Be Settled Satisfactorily.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT SHRINK.

He Will Soon Send the Reports of Consuls Regarding the Ghastly State of Affairs In Cuba, Even Though They Bring on Action by Congress—Hopes That the Sagasta Ministry Will Be Kept to Power In Spain by the Coming Elections—The President Decided Not to Wait Much Longer For a Demonstration of the Practicability of Autonomy. Congress Will Not Necessarily Pass the Morgan Belligerency Resolution—The Situation in Its Various Phases.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The belief is strong here, in spite of the peaceful attitude of the administration, that war with Spain must come, even should the Maine court of inquiry demonstrate beyond question that the battleship met her doom through accident.

Such a verdict from the court might close the tragic incident of the Maine, but it could not restore to the Cuban question the aspect it bore before the explosion.

The president must move forward quickly to the settlement of the Cuban question, which his official utterances, like those of his predecessor, have bound the United States to settle because of humanitarian, political and commercial considerations.

These are the sober second thoughts which are coming to many public men in Washington.

They are based on the conviction, made doubly strong by the self-revelation of both Spaniards and Americans during the excitement over the Maine, that Spain will not give up Cuba until she is forced to do so, and that public sentiment in this country will no longer tolerate the butchery, starvation and desolation on the island.

"We have the Cuban question to settle, we must settle it sooner or later, it cannot be settled without a fight with Spain, and the fight might better come now than later, if we are prepared for it in a naval and military way," is a summary of the situation as it presents itself to many senators and members who have not been in the past noted for jingo sentiments.

These views, of course, are being laid before the president with much frankness and emphasis, and they cannot fail to have their effect on the attitude of the administration.

Still, the president is hopeful that if the Maine incident ends happily the Spanish government will be disposed to accept our good offices in some practical and peaceable way, rather than a more formidable intervention, which would probably lead to hostilities.

The dissolution of the Spanish cortes announced by Minister Woodford, it is hoped, will result in the continuance of the Sagasta ministry when the elections are held 40 days hence. Autonomy having proved a failure, the independence of Cuba is regarded as the basis for a settlement.

President McKinley had intended to give the Sagasta ministry until the beginning of the rainy season to demonstrate the success of the autonomy policy, but the president feels that that demonstration cannot now be made at all and that therefore he will be justified in taking his next step promptly.

Meanwhile he will send into congress practically all of the reports of Consul General Lee and the other consular officers in Cuba of the condition of affairs since the beginning of the present administration as soon as they can be copied at the state department.

Congress will not necessarily, as has been reported, recognize the belligerency of Cuban insurgents by passing the Morgan resolution in the house upon receipt of this correspondence, exciting though it may be, because it is doubtless the intention of the administration to explain privately to the Republicans of the house its plan of action, which will not involve necessarily the adoption of such a resolution.

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Captain Sigsbee thinks Spain has a moral and international right to make an independent examination, and he will give the Spanish divers such facilities as are possible.

The divers are having great trouble rescuing the bodies, owing to their being wedged so tightly in the wreckage.

Chaplain Chidwick has been commanded by Captain Sigsbee as a man, a priest and an officer. He is always cheerful and is doing the most effective work possible.

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Reverend Berry Thinks the United States Should Intercede in Cuba.

LONDON, March 1.—Rev. Dr. Chas. A. Berry, of the Queen street church, Wolverhampton, who visited the United States in October last as chairman of the Congregational Union of England, in an effort, it was said, to induce the United States senate to confirm the arbitration treaty, and also to advocate church union, replying to an influential American, writes.

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DAUNTLESS UNDER ESPIONAGE.

Lying at Jacksonville, Fla., With the Vesuvius Anchored Near Her.

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Mass For Maine's Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives through the destruction of the battleship in Havana has been celebrated at the cathedral here. Cardinal Gibbons made an address and read the services for the dead. A number of naval and military officers were present including those of the militia and naval reserve.

Woodford's Wounded Assailant Suicided.

MADRID, March 1.—The commissariat officer, Pachos, who recently called at the residence of General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, with evil intent, but was not received, and who was sent afterward to a military asylum, the authorities declaring that he was doubtless "pathetically mad," has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

Naval Court of Inquiry.

KEY WEST, March 1.—When the court of inquiry reconvened here, Lieutenant Holman, who testified at Havana, was again called. Lieutenant of Marines Catling gave his evidence quickly, and was followed by Boatswain Larkin, Gunner Hill and Carpenter Holmes. The two latter were on shore at the time and could tell little of value.

Proctor to Call on Blanco.

HAVANA, March 1.—Senator Proctor had expected to pay his personal respects to Captain General Blanco yesterday, in the company of his traveling companion, Colonel Parker, and Consul General Lee, but the captain general has been unusually busy in getting ready for the outgoing mails and fixed this afternoon for Senator Proctor's call.

THE REINDEER HAVE ARRIVED.

Will Be Conveyed by Pennsylvania Railroad as Far as Chicago.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The reindeer obtained in Lapland by the United States government, to be used in carrying a relief expedition into the Klondike, have arrived on the Allen line steamship Manitoban. There are 537 deer, all in good condition.

The deer will go as far as Chicago over the Pennsylvania road, thence to St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and over the Great Northern from St. Paul to Seattle. From Seattle the outfit will be forwarded to Skagway and Dawson City and thence distributed to the government relief stations. The Laplanders who arrived with the deer will accompany them, compartments having been fitted up for them and their families.

Furnaces Bought by Carnegies.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—The Carnegie Steel company, limited, has purchased the Carrie furnaces, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Rankin station, from Messrs. Fownes and have taken possession of the plant. The consideration, while not named, is said to be close to \$600,000.

A WAR RESOLUTION.

One Offered In House by Mr. Swingle.

SUPPORT OF STATE PLEDGED.

The Resolution Also Declares That the Destruction of the Maine Was Probably Due to Spanish Treachery—Cincinnati Ripper Bill Defeated.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—Representative Swingle has offered a resolution declaring that the destruction of the Maine was probably due to Spanish treachery and pledging the state's support to the government went over under rule.

The Cincinnati ripper bill was defeated in the house, 40 to 33.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Ashford, making it a misdemeanor for a foreign corporation to do business in Ohio without permission; (two bills.)

Mr. Davis, invalidating all mortgages not filed within 60 days.

Mr. Bowman, giving municipalities the right to purchase and operate street railways.

Mr. Bowden, providing for two jail matrons at Cuyahoga county jail.

Mr. Payne, reducing the tax penalty from 15 to 8 per cent.

Mr. Reynolds, repealing the law compelling one railroad crossing another to pay costs of crossing and maintenance of same.

Mr. Monter, compelling street railway companies to have a drop stop to running boards on summer cars.

Mr. Lane, providing that mechanics' tools are exempt from foreclosure of chattel mortgages.

Mr. Lane, limiting interest on chattel mortgages to 1 per cent per month and fees to \$1.

Mr. Otis, extending the provisions of the pharmacy law

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Proctor to Call on Blanco.

HAVANA, March 1.—Senator Proctor had expected to pay his personal respects to Captain General Blanco yesterday, in the company of his traveling companion, Colonel Parker, and Consul General Lee, but the captain general has been unusually busy in getting ready for the outgoing mails and fixed this afternoon for Senator Proctor's call.

THE REINDEER HAVE ARRIVED.

Will Be Conveyed by Pennsylvania Railroad as Far as Chicago.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The reindeer obtained in Lapland by the United States government, to be used in carrying a relief expedition into the Klondike, have arrived on the Allen line steamer Manitoban. There are 537 deer, all in good condition.

The deer will go as far as Chicago over the Pennsylvania road, thence to St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and over the Great Northern from St. Paul to Seattle. From Seattle the outfit will be forwarded to Skagway and Dawson City and thence distributed to the government relief stations. The Laplanders who arrived with the deer will accompany them, compartments having been fitted up for them and their families.

Furnaces Bought by Carnegies.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—The Carnegie Steel company, limited, has purchased the Carrie furnaces, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Rankin station, from Messrs. Fowles and have taken possession of the plant. The consideration, while not named, is said to be close to \$600,000.

A WAR RESOLUTION.

One Offered In House by Mr. Swingle.

SUPPORT OF STATE PLEDGED.

The Resolution Also Declares That the Destruction of the Maine Was Probably Due to Spanish Treachery—Cincinnati Ripper Bill Defeated.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—Representative Swingle has offered a resolution declaring that the destruction of the Maine was probably due to Spanish treachery and pledging the state's support to the government went over under rule.

The Cincinnati ripper bill was defeated in the house, 40 to 33.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Ashford, making it a misdemeanor for a foreign corporation to do business in Ohio without permission; (two bills.)

Mr. Davis, invalidating all mortgages not filed within 60 days.

Mr. Bowman, giving municipalities the right to purchase and operate street railways.

Mr. Bowden, providing for two jail matrons at Cuyahoga county jail.

Mr. Payne, reducing the tax penalty from 15 to 8 per cent.

Mr. Reynolds, compelling one railroad crossing another to pay costs of crossing and maintenance of same.

Mr. Monter, compelling street railway companies to have a drop stop to running boards on summer cars.

Mr. Lane, providing that mechanics' tools are exempt from foreclosure of chattel mortgages.

Mr. Lane, limiting interest on chattel mortgages to 1 per cent per month and fees to \$1.

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In case of a war between the United States and Spain the island of Cuba would be freed from Spanish rule much more easily than is generally imagined. This country would not need to send a large army to the island to fight the Spaniards in the field. Neither would it need to bombard Havana nor attack it in any other way. Perhaps the war would end, as far as Cuba is concerned, without the Americans firing a single shot either by land or sea. Though these statements may at first appear astonishing, they are merely the logical conclusion to be derived from knowledge of the real state of affairs in the struggling island.

The Spaniards, with an army of 150,000 men, of which not 90,000 are regular troops, all that is left of the 200,000 soldiers sent from Spain since 1895 and decimated by battle and sickness, control only the seaports and the strongly fortified towns in the interior. The country from east to west is in the hands of the insurgents. The eastern part of the island, including Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, is held by the Cuban Generals Calixto Garcia, Jesus Rabi and Lope Recio Loynaz. There the Cubans are stronger than in any other section of the island. They have in these two provinces 20,000 men at least, armed and with plenty of ammunition. There they hold the Spanish columns in constant check, and the recent defeats of General Pando in Santiago de Cuba, at the entrance of the Cauto river and of General Jimenez Castellanos at La Esperanza, almost within sight of Puerto Principe city, show conclusively what the power of the Cubans is in the east.

The central part of the island—that is to say, the province of Santa Clara—is controlled by General Maximo Gomez. The Cuban commander in chief has at least 10,000 men there under his orders, with Generals Carrillo, Montecagudo, Alvarez and several others as subordinate commanders. There are about 5,000 insurgents in the provinces of Matanzas and Havana. This is where the Cubans are weakest, the Spanish fortified towns being nearer to one another and the Spanish army more numerous. But, nevertheless, they have strength enough to keep up a very lively guerrilla warfare, raiding almost daily the most important towns and making dashing attacks on the outskirts of Havana city itself. The recent death of their plucky leader, General Aranguren, has not abated their ardor. General Betancourt, General Alejandro Rodriguez, General Rafael de Cardenas and Colonels Davalos, Collazo and others are cutting out a great deal of work every day for the Spanish and the guerrillas in Havana and Matanzas provinces.

Pinar del Rio province, the western extremity, is a Cuban stronghold. The Cubans there are as strong as in Santa Clara and hold the long and impregnable chain of mountains extending through the province. They do not allow the Spaniards to get out of their towns. Generals Delgado and Ducasi are the principal Cuban leaders in that province.

The result of this situation is that the Spaniards cannot exist on the products of the country in any part of the island. The country near the towns was laid waste by General Weyler, and the gaunt specter of famine stalks all over Cuba. The extermination of the peaceable inhabitants by hunger is going on rapidly. All these facts are too notorious to be denied at this time. The reconquistas, or noncombatants, starve and die by thousands only because the country, on which they exclusively depend, is not producing food. The insurgents keep zones of cultivation of their own, where they raise vegetables and store their cattle, but they do not divide their provisions with the noncombatants, nor do they allow vegetables to be raised or cattle kept by any one but themselves, because it is their policy to prevent the Spanish army from obtaining any kind of resources in the country.

The Spanish army therefore exclusively depends upon the provisions imported from abroad. Rice, beans and flour they receive from Spain. Meat for the inhabitants of the seaports they obtain from Mexico and Florida. The 150,000 Spaniards under arms exclusively depend upon steamers loaded with provisions from abroad that enter the Cuban ports.

Not a potato comes into the city of Havana from the country. The milk is almost all condensed and imported from the United States. Eggs and vegetables are from Florida, and, what is still more important, on account of the great financial distress in Havana the importing merchants do not keep a large stock of provisions. If the imports are stopped, the entire supply of food in Havana will be exhausted by the 200,000 inhabitants of the city in less than a week.

Suppose now that war is declared one of these days. The United States in that case has only to blockade the seaports of Cuba to starve out the whole Spanish army, and that without landing a single man on the island. The Spaniards will simply be compelled to surrender because of the lack of food.

To prevent the possibility that they might make a desperate effort inland to overpower the insurgents and get their vegetables and other provisions something might be done easily, quickly and at once. There are many seaports of some importance in Cuba absolutely defenseless from the sea side. Cardenas, for instance, in the province of Matanzas, on the northern coast, is one of them. Cardenas was taken in 1849 by the insurgent Narciso Lopez with a handful of Americans on board a small merchant vessel. Since then no fort capable of resisting a cannon shot has been built there. The Americans can hold Cardenas and from there communicate with the insurgents in the country. In a short time the whole Cuban army may be well armed by them and secure some cannon to attack the inland towns. If without such munitions and with the immense risk and difficulties they incur in securing scanty supplies from the feeble filibustering expeditions they not only hold their own against Spain, but actually imprison Spaniards in their forts and cities, it is obvious that possessing war appliances which will place them in this respect on the same footing as the Spaniards themselves, they will exterminate all the Spanish columns daring to leave their fortified places and eventually invest them in the principal cities.

With a single dynamite gun of small caliber and with the 3,000 or 4,000 rifles received by him from several small expeditions sent from the United States General Garcia has driven the Spaniards from the greater part of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

It is a fact which even Spanish diplomacy will not dare to deny that if instead of hampering the Cubans in the United States in their work of sending expeditions to their brethren, if instead of prosecuting them in so drastic a manner as was done during the administration of Mr. Cleveland, if instead of keeping, at enormous cost to this country, the American navy and the police watching the Cuban junta and its agents, the Cubans here had been unmolested the possibility which now confronts us of an international war would not exist. The Cubans, with no more than 40,000 men in the field, and with all the odds against them, have proved in three years that they are more than a match for Spain. With a regular and ample supply of war materials they can free their island without any other help from abroad.

In a war between Spain and the United States it is beyond doubt that the whole Cuban army would be on the American side. There is no doubt either that we would give them all the rifles, cartridges and cannon they need. They would then take care of the land operations. We would only need to blockade the Spaniards by sea and let them starve.

Of course the Spaniards would make an attempt with their navy to break that blockade. The contest would then be only a naval one. But with their capital only 80 miles from Key West and 60 from Dry Tortugas, which would probably be the center of our naval operations, it is reasonable to suppose that the Spaniards could relieve Havana either by stealth or by force? In a few days the proud Spanish stronghold, with its Cabana fortress and its Morro castle, with its mined bay and its famous torpedoes, would be at our mercy and not very much blood would be shed.—New York Sun.

KAPIOLANI'S ESTATE.

The Queen Dowager Bestowed Her Entire Property on Her Nephews.

One of the largest realty transfers recorded on the Hawaiian Islands was made on Feb. 11, when Queen Dowager Kapiolani deeded in fee simple to her nephews, Princes David and Cupid Kawananaho, all her property, both real and personal. The exact value of Kapiolani's estate is unknown. The queen dowager receives no consideration. In the transfer it is stipulated that the princes will pay all outstanding debts against their aunt, including a mortgage on the property. She is also to receive the sum of \$1,000 a month during the remaining years of her life.

Kapiolani made the transfer for two reasons. One is that her nephews, who were made princes by the late King Kalakaua, should have something more than their titles, and, as Kapiolani has had two strokes of paralysis, and her nephews, who are her favorites, would be the heirs of her estate, she preferred to turn the property over to them while she is alive.—New York Tribune.

The Only Thing.

To become like Christ is the only thing in the world worth caring for, the thing before which every ambition of man is folly and all lower achievements vain.—Drummond.

A Good Way.

There is no merit in being agreeable to agreeable people. Try it on disagreeable, crooked, perverse folks. That is a good way to "shine."—Christian Standard.



The man who is blown up by a hidden mine of explosives may have seen things that should have aroused his suspicions, but heedlessly put them aside as of no moment. It is the same with the sickness that ends in death. Insidious diseases are passed by as of no moment. In themselves these complaints may not be dangerous, but if neglected their cumulative effect is terrible.

The man who neglects the little disorders that are the signs of approaching ill-health is walking over a hidden mine that may cause his death. The explosion will come in the guise of consumption or some other deadly disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach and liver. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering cough, nasal catarrh and diseases of the air passages. It acts directly on the diseased tissues, driving out all impurities and disease-germs. It is the great flesh-builder, blood-maker and nerve-tonic. There is nothing in the medicine store "just as good."

"Have been in poor health for about seven years," writes Mrs. L. Albert Eakin, of No. 108 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. "Every summer I'd have a bilious attack lasting two weeks, besides headaches all my life, general debility and an inactive liver. I suffered with my bladder and kidneys for five years at least. I could not stand on my feet long at a time until I commenced your treatment. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' They have helped me wonderfully. I had a disagreeable drain and irregular periods, I worried about everything: had the blues all the time and did not care to live. Now I am well."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce

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The result of this situation is that the Spaniards cannot exist on the products of the country in any part of the island. The country near the towns was laid waste by General Weyler, and the gaunt specter of famine stalks all over Cuba. The extermination of the peaceable inhabitants by hunger is going on rapidly. All these facts are too notorious to be denied at this time. The reconquistas, or noncombatants, starve and die by thousands only because the country, on which they exclusively depend, is not producing food. The insurgents keep zones of cultivation of their own, where they raise vegetables and store their cattle, but they do not divide their provisions with the noncombatants, nor do they allow vegetables to be raised or cattle kept by any one but themselves, because it is their policy to prevent the Spanish army from obtaining any kind of resources in the country.

The Spanish army therefore exclusively depends upon the provisions imported from abroad. Rice, beans and flour they receive from Spain. Meat for the inhabitants of the seaports they obtain from Mexico and Florida. The 150,000 Spaniards under arms exclusively depend upon steamers loaded with provisions from abroad that enter the Cuban ports.

Not a potato comes into the city of Havana from the country. The mills are almost all condensed and imported from the United States. Eggs and vegetables are from Florida, and, what is still more important, on account of the great financial distress in Havana the importing merchants do not keep a large stock of provisions. If the imports are stopped, the entire supply of food in Havana will be exhausted by the 200,000 inhabitants of the city in less than a week.

Suppose now that war is declared one of these days. The United States in that case has only to blockade the seaports of Cuba to starve out the whole Spanish army, and that without landing a single man on the island. The Spaniards will simply be compelled to surrender because of the lack of food.

To prevent the possibility that they might make a desperate effort inland to overpower the insurgents and get their vegetables and other provisions something might be done easily, quickly and at once. There are many seaports of some importance in Cuba absolutely defenseless from the seaside. Cardenas, for instance, in the province of Matanzas, on the northern coast, is one of them. Cardenas was taken in 1849 by the insurgent Narciso Lopez with a handful of Americans on board a small merchant vessel. Since then no fort capable of resisting a cannon shot has been built there. The Americans can hold Cardenas and from there communicate with the insurgents in the country. In a short time the whole Cuban army may be well armed by them and secure some cannon to attack the inland towns. If without such munitions and with the immense risk and difficulties they incur in securing scanty supplies from the feeble filibustering expeditions they not only hold their own against Spain, but actually imprison Spaniards in their forts and cities, it is obvious that possessing war appliances which will place them in this respect on the same footing as the Spaniards themselves, they will exterminate all the Spanish columns daring to leave their fortified places and eventually invest them in the principal cities.

With a single dynamite gun of small caliber and with the 3,000 or 4,000 rifles received by him from several small expeditions sent from the United States General Garcia has driven the Spaniards from the greater part of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

It is a fact which even Spanish diplomacy will not dare to deny that if instead of hampering the Cubans in the United States in their work of sending expeditions to their brethren, if instead of prosecuting them in so drastic a manner as was done during the administration of Mr. Cleveland, if instead of keeping, at enormous cost to this country, the American navy and the police watching the Cuban junta and its agents, the Cubans here had been unmolested the possibility which now confronts us of an international war would not exist. The Cubans, with no more than 40,000 men in the field, and with all the odds against them, have proved in three years that they are more than a match for Spain. With a regular and ample supply of war materials they can free their island without any other help from abroad.

In a war between Spain and the United States it is beyond doubt that the whole Cuban army would be on the American side. There is no doubt either that we would give them all the rifles, cartridges and cannon they need. They would then take care of the land operations. We would only need to blockade the Spaniards by sea and let them starve.

Of course the Spaniards would make an attempt with their navy to break that blockade. The contest would then be only a naval one. But with their capital only 80 miles from Key West and 60 from Dry Tortugas, which would probably be the center of our naval operations, is it reasonable to suppose that the Spaniards could relieve Havana either by stealth or by force? In a few days the proud Spanish stronghold, with its Cabana fortress and its Morro castle, with its mined bay and its famous torpedoes, would be at our mercy and not very much blood would be shed.—New York Sun.

KAPIOLANI'S ESTATE.

**The Queen Dowager Bestowed Her Entire
Property on Her Nephews.**

One of the largest realty transfers recorded on the Hawaiian Islands was made on Feb. 11, when Queen Dowager Kapiolani deeded in fee simple to her nephews, Princes David and Cupid Kahanahoa, all her property, both real and personal. The exact value of Kapiolani's estate is unknown. The queen dowager receives no consideration. In the transfer it is stipulated that the princes will pay all outstanding debts against their aunt, including a mortgage on the property. She is also to receive the sum of \$1,000 a month during the remaining years of her life.

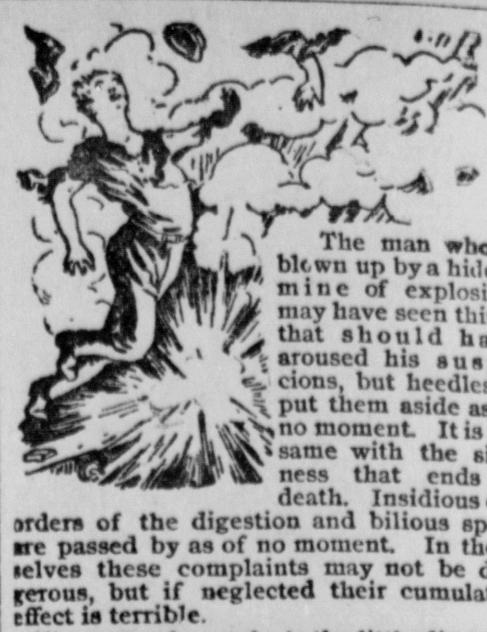
Kapiolani made the transfer for two reasons. One is that her nephews, who were made princes by the late King Kalakaua, should have something more than their titles, and, as Kapiolani has had two strokes of paralysis, and her nephews, who are her favorites, would be turned the property over to them while she is alive.—New York Tribune.

The Only Thing.

To become like Christ is the only thing in the world worth caring for, the thing before which every ambition of man is folly and all lower achievements vain.—Drummond.

A Good Way.

There is no merit in being agreeable to agreeable people. Try it on disagreeable, crooked, perverse folks. That is a good way to "shine."—Christian Standard.



The man who is blown up by a hidden mine of explosives may have seen things that should have aroused his suspicions, but heedlessly put them aside as of no moment. It is the same with the sickness that ends in death. Insidious diseases of the digestion and bilious spells are passed by as of no moment. In themselves these complaints may not be dangerous, but if neglected their cumulative effect is terrible.

The man who neglects the little disorders that are the signs of approaching ill-health is walking over a hidden mine that may cause his death. The explosion will come in the guise of consumption or some other deadly disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach and liver. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering cough, nasal catarrh and diseases of the air passages. It acts directly on the diseased tissues, driving out all impurities and disease-germs. It is the great flesh-builder, blood-maker and nerve-tonic. There is nothing in the medicine store "just as good."

"Have been in poor health for about seven years," writes Mrs. L. Albert Eakins, of No. 12 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. "Every summer I have a bilious attack lasting two weeks, besides headaches all my life, general debility and an inactive liver. I suffered with my bladder and kidneys for five years at least. I could not stand on my feet long at a time until I commenced your treatment. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' They have helped me wonderfully. I had a disagreeable drain and irregular periods. I thought I should go insane sometime. I worried about everything: had the blues all the time and did not care to live. Now I am well."

STRONGER THAN SPAIN

Our Navy Could Sweep It From
the Sea.

BETTER SHIPS OF EVERY CLASS

The United States Has Not as Many Men
on Water, But Its Ironclads Are New
and Its Guns of the Latest Design—A
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of the many controversies growing out
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you kindly state whether Spain or the
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Battleships, first class: America 9;
Spain 1; second class: America 1;
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America 6; Spain 0.

Non-seagoing coast defense ironclads:
America 13; Spain 2.

Armored cruisers: America 2; Spain 1.

Armored ram: America 1; Spain 0.

Protected cruisers: America, 27 all
steel; Spain 5 steel, 8 iron.

Wood cruisers: America 2, Spain 3.

There are mounted on our nine battle
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battery guns, and the vessels have an
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the only Spanish ship of that class is
but 9,900 tons, older in style and carries a
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The second class ships of the Spanish
navy were built 35 years ago and have
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Spain's armored cruisers are good ves-
sels, probably the best of the navy.
They have two guns that are heavier
than any carried by the New York or
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not, because of the preponderance of
their guns, fear to meet them.

We do not have as many men in our
navy. Spain has a total of 1009 officers
and the United States 982 including those
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In torpedo catchers the Spanish are
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by any of them is 20.5 knots, and at that
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service in dealing with our navy.

Taken all in all this country is much
better prepared for naval warfare than
is Spain. Since the time when the
Dons made sport of the fleet we sent
south to demand reparation for the
Virginia affair we have been building
a new navy. Our vessels are well built
and calculated to stand many a hard
knock. Their armament is of the best,
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practice has demonstrated that the big
guns will not be useless in battle. Floating
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Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomp-
son, and Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Patter-
son.

The party will return home this even-
ing.

Tinware.

All kinds of cheap tinware,
" copper nicklware,
" granite ware,
as W. A. Hull's 5 and 10.

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I garner the sun sheaves and dream not of night.

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the year,
And life seeks the light while the darkness it
tears.
Tis too swift for your sighing, too sweet for
your tears!

I mark the bright hours. The shadow is cast
So soon on life's morning—the noonday is past;
Treasure light for the night—treasure light to
the last!
—Atlanta Constitution.

REMARKABLE TOWNS.

One in England That Is Made of Railway Carriages.

Scattered throughout the area of Great Britain are numerous towns and villages of a curious character. One large village actually consists of old railway carriages, even the little mission chapel being built out of four large horse trucks. Another village, with a population of 1,100 and a ratable value of £8,000, has neither church, chapel nor school, the only public edifice being a pillar letter box.

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The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
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HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, MARCH 1.



THE free coinage men are strangely silent. For some reason they have ceased to growl about the poverty of the people, and for several days their leaders have had nothing to say of William McKinley as a lamentable failure.

It is gratifying to know that the government is doing all in its power to bring to justice those South Carolina fanatics who dared kill a postmaster because he was not of their own color, although he had lived among them all his life.

IF Sagasta talks as often as the correspondents say he does, it will not be long until he says something damaging to himself if not to his cause. He should follow the course of Secretary Long. That gentleman seems to have suddenly lost his tongue.

EVERWHERE throughout the country is the wisdom displayed by President McKinley being indorsed. People of all political creeds recognize the gravity of the situation, and feel that the country is safe in the hands of our president. To the present time he has done his duty.

IN spite of war and rumors of war the country continues to prosper. New enterprises are appearing in all parts of the country, men who have long been idle are given employment, and towns that have been dead are springing into life. The efficacy of protection as against a tariff for revenue is being so plainly proved that it should never again be a subject for discussion in this country.

THE HELLISH SALOON.

Is there any other name on earth so well suited to the saloon and the business carried on therein as "The Hellish Saloon." The infamous business was concocted in hades, hatched out in that abode of horror, and transplanted to this fair earth by the devil for the purpose of obtaining recruits, and the father of lies and evil and sin and malice and hate, and all kindred nastiness, rejoices and glories in the fact that the saloon is, by long odds, the best recruiting station he has ever possessed or his devilish ingenuity conceived of. Irondale furnishes another victim. Out from the saloon goes the soul of a murdered man; a wife and three little children mourn the loss of husband and father; a young man in his teens branded as a murderer. How long, oh God, how long? And in the face of like murders all over the country, the whisky ring of East Liverpool is plotting to elect a whisky ticket at the coming primaries. God will hold every Christian voter responsible for the casting of his ballot at the spring election. See to it, men of God, that your ballot is cast for the right man. Good men and true are in the majority in this city, and they must make their presence felt and known. Turn on the light in the home, in the business house, in the counting room, in the workshops and potteries. The American saloon is a curse to the nation.

No sensible or honest man will deny this statement. Will any honest, fair and home-loving man assert that a curse is a thing he desires to hug to his bosom and take into his home, to blight and mildew father, mother, wife and sisters?

WELLSVILLE.

MUST ANSWER IN COURT

Officers Cohagen and Johnson
In Lisbon

FOR TAKING FEES ILLEGALLY

The Matter Is Causing Much Discussion.
Other Local People Who Are at the
County Seat—The Sale of Lots—All the
News of Wellsville.

A sensation was created in town this morning by the announcement that Officers Cohagen and Johnson had been summoned before common pleas court to answer to the charge of taking fines illegally. They went to Lisbon this afternoon.

The matter caused unusual comment because it is believed there is more or less of politics in it. The argument is made that if these officers are to be tried on this charge, there should be others, as the policemen all work under the same system, not only in Wellsville but in other towns.

It is said that a number of saloon keepers have been indicted and will also answer to court this week. A few true bills grew out of the raid on a gambling house recently, and the accused will be arraigned this week.

Athletic Association.

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THE TONSILINE CO. - CANTON, O.

VERSATILE.

"I ran across a station agent up in the hills the other day who came as near being jack of all trades as any man I ever struck," said Henry Darby. "I refer to a little dried up looking fellow, with more energy than Carter had oats and more irons in the fire than any blacksmith of long experience could possibly keep his eye on. To start with, my little friend is express, freight and ticket agent, has a 10 cent store, sends a telegraph message when he has to, although his is not a train order office; is postmaster, treasurer for the local Sunday school union and two lodges and acts as distributor for a Bible society. Then he is examiner for an insurance company, issues policies for fire, accident and tornado insurance, is switch tender at his place, buys fruit for one eastern house in summer and produce for another in fall and winter. He has long been a justice of the peace, was twice school trustee and councilman, is a deacon in his church and a leader of the amateur choir. He was chairman of the city Republican committee, has the agency for platform scales and riding cultivators, sells thrashers and light vehicles and finds time to fish a little every spring."—Louisville Post.

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Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures.....	32,000.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve agents).....	46,097.81
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	658.31
Due from approved reserve agents.....	126,685.58
Checks and other cash items.....	1,676.68
Notes of other National banks.....	3,335.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	546.69
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie.....	\$33,017.50
Legal-tender notes.....	20,725.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	
Total.....	53,742.60
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	12,963.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding.....	44,300.00
Due to other National banks.....	253.69
Individual deposit subject to check.....	370,633.12
Demand certificates of deposit.....	42,907.12
Total.....	611,056.96

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF COLUMBIANA, ss:

I, N. G. MACRUM, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1898.

H. R. HILL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

DAVID BOYCE, J. M. KELLY, Directors.

O. O. VODREY.

We Aim to Please and Profit Patrons.

1898.

Our Goods the Best and Our Prices Reasonable.

THE OLDEST FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT IN EAST LIVERPOOL.

Abreast of the Times.

It Will Pay You TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

See our line of Rockers, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Wardrobes.

See Our Parlor Suites.

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Don't Miss Our CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Here you will find the very best goods manufactured, from the Richest Velvets and Body Brussels, to the most useful Ingrain and cheaper grades.

See Our Handsome Rugs, Linoleums, and Oil Cloths.

FRANK CROOK,

Fifth and Market,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Pay Us a Visit. It Will Pay You.

1898.

No Misrepresentation Allowed In Our Store.

The News Review.

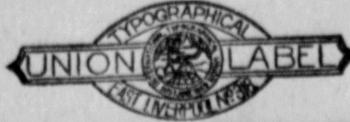
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., post office.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance \$5.00
Three Months 1.25
By the Week 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, MARCH 1.



THE free coinage men are strangely silent. For some reason they have ceased to growl about the poverty of the people, and for several days their leaders have had nothing to say of William McKinley as a lamentable failure.

It is gratifying to know that the government is doing all in its power to bring to justice those South Carolina fanatics who dared kill a postmaster because he was not of their own color, although he had lived among them all his life.

IF Sagasta talks as often as the correspondents say he does, it will not be long until he says something damaging to himself if not to his cause. He should follow the course of Secretary Long. That gentleman seems to have suddenly lost his tongue.

EVERWHERE throughout the country is the wisdom displayed by President McKinley being indorsed. People of all political creeds recognize the gravity of the situation, and feel that the country is safe in the hands of our president. To the present time he has done his duty.

In spite of war and rumors of war the country continues to prosper. New enterprises are appearing in all parts of the country, men who have long been idle are given employment, and towns that have been dead are springing into life. The efficacy of protection as against a tariff for revenue is being so plainly proved that it should never again be a subject for discussion in this country.

THE HELLISH SALOON.

Is there any other name on earth so well suited to the saloon and the business carried on therein as "The Hellish Saloon." The infamous business was concocted in hades, hatched out in that abode of horror, and transplanted to this fair earth by the devil for the purpose of obtaining recruits, and the father of lies and evil and sin and malice and hate, and all kindred nastiness, rejoices and glories in the fact that the saloon is, by long odds, the best recruiting station he has ever possessed or his devilish ingenuity conceived of. Irondale furnishes another victim. Out from the saloon goes the soul of a murdered man; a wife and three little children mourn the loss of husband and father; a young man in his teens branded as a murderer. How long, oh God, how long? And in the face of like murders all over the country, the whisky ring of East Liverpool is plotting to elect a whisky ticket at the coming primaries. God will hold every Christian voter responsible for the casting of his ballot at the spring election. See to it, men of God, that

your ballot is cast for the right man. Good men and true are in the majority in this city, and they must make their presence felt and known. Turn on the light in the home, in the business house, in the counting room, in the workshops and potteries. The American saloon is a curse to the nation. No sensible or honest man will deny this statement. Will any honest, fair and home-loving man assert that a curse is a thing he desires to hug to his bosom and take into his home, to blight and madden father, mother, wife and sisters?

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WELLSVILLE.

MUST ANSWER IN COURT

Officers Cohagen and Johnson
In Lisbon

FOR TAKING FEES ILLEGALLY

The Matter Is Causing Much Discussion.
Other Local People Who Are at the
County Seat—The Sale of Lots—All the
News of Wellsville.

A sensation was created in town this morning by the announcement that Officers Cohagen and Johnson had been summoned before common pleas court to answer to the charge of taking fines illegally. They went to Lisbon this afternoon.

The matter caused unusual comment because it is believed there is more or less of politics in it. The argument is made that if these officers are to be tried on this charge, there should be others, as the policemen all work under the same system, not only in Wellsville but in other towns.

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Abrcast of the Times.

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Pay
Us a Visit.
It
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No
Misrepresenta-
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In Our Store.

N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.
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H. R. HILL, Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
J. M. BOYCE, J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY, Directors.

KILLED BY A BOY

Samuel Gilson Stabbed to Death at Irondale.

HE LIVED IN HALF AN HOUR

Be Wary Playing Dice With Fred Mosey In the Saloon Owned by the Latter's Father When They Quarreled—Mosey Was Knocked Down, and the Victor Following Up the Advantage Gained Was Struck in the Breast—The Knife Entered His Heart.

There lies this evening in a little cot in Irondale the cold, still form of what was once Samuel Gilson. He was murdered yesterday afternoon in a saloon owned by Jacob Mosey, and Frederick Mosey, a lad not yet out of his teens, is safely locked in the Steubenville jail charged with the crime.

The tragedy occurred about 4 o'clock. Gilson and a number of others had been in the saloon in East avenue for some time. The work of a few at the busy tin mill was done for the day, while others were resting before taking up their task on the night turn. Thomas Gallagher, a saloonist whose place of business is in another part of town; Joseph Haley, an oil man from Sistersville, who is spending a few days with his father; Uri Elliott, John Elliott, mill men; William and Fred Mosey, made up the party. Some of them had been drinking, and they were playing at dice. William Mosey, who is almost an invalid as a result of paralysis, could not agree with Gilson on some trivial matter, and Fred Mosey interrupted. Gilson promptly knocked him down, but the crowd did not observe it as a serious matter. Mosey quickly arose, and Gilson approached him again. Walking behind the counter he advised the man not to follow him, but Gilson continued. Then Fred struck him. The other members of the party saw the blood burst from his bosom as he staggered back. Quickly drawing a knife from his pocket Gilson advanced threateningly toward William Mosey.

"Damn you! I have a notion to stab you now," he exclaimed.

William did not move. He acknowledged that he was at the mercy of his opponent, saying he was paralyzed and could do nothing.

Gilson then threw down his knife with a curse and walked from the saloon, one hand pressed to his right breast. The crowd looked on in wonder. They did not realize that Gilson was badly hurt, and could not explain his giving up the fight.

At the door Gilson was met by James Ewing who keeps a restaurant in the same building. Fred had disappeared immediately after the fatal thrust and Gilson was looking for him.

"Where is that — — —?" he muttered.

"You had better go to a doctor, Sam. You are badly hurt," replied Ewing, and, seeming to forget his quest, Gilson walked toward the office of Dr. S. W. Hemphill, only a short distance down the street. Entering the little room he sank into a chair with the words, "Doc, I'm cut," and immediately began tearing open his shirt.

"It's all up with you Sam," said the doctor as he saw the long clean cut in his breast, and it was then that the man realized for the first time that he was seriously injured, but he made no demonstration. He simply sat still, and looked at the crowd now rapidly gathering.

Dr. S. A. Oliver was summoned from his office nearby, and after a consultation the physicians cleared the room of spectators and decided that the injured man's life might be prolonged a little if they filled the gaping hole with cotton and wrapped him about with a bandage. To facilitate the operation they stretched Gilson back in the chair, and blood gushed from the wound in a torrent. Then they placed him on the floor, and every effort was made to dull the awful pain which now seemed to rack his frame. The man appeared to have been stricken dumb with amazement when he realized that he must die, and said nothing intelligible, but the scenes of the afternoon were before him, and in the delirium immediately preceding the end he played again that game of dice in the Mosey saloon.

Soon after the cutting Squire J. E. Paisley was notified by his son of the happening. He hastily went to the doctor's office, thinking Gilson might have some statement which would have important bearing on the case. He asked the doctor to tell the dying man of his mission, but Gilson had by that time lost consciousness, and in a few

difficulty. He was not looked upon as a vicious man, and made enough money to provide well for all the wants of his family. His brother is Richard Gilson, telegraph operator at Brilliant, and two other brothers are employed in an iron mill at Cleveland. John F. Gilson, proprietor of the Irondale courier is another brother.

Fred Mosey is only a lad. He has worked in the dipping house at the mill, but in recent months has been tending bar in his father's saloon. The father is an invalid, and the mother has been dead for 10 years. He, too, has lived the greater part of his life in that vicinity, and is known to everybody. Until last night no serious charge had ever been made against him. His reputation was not that of a bruiser or tough, and the greatest surprise was expressed when it became known that he was charged with the crime. He seemed to observe the matter as anything but unusual, and was not agitated at any time after his arrest.

RESULT OF THE INQUEST

Was the Verdict Expected by All Irondale?

IRONDALE, March 1—[Special]—Squire Paisley completed the inquest over the remains of Samuel Gilson today, and found that the man came to his death at the hands of Fred Mosey. It was the verdict expected by all Irondale.

A large crowd was present when Squire Paisley examined the witnesses. They were Thomas Gallagher, James Starkey, Doctor Hemphill, Doctor Oliver and Uri Elliott. The testimony confirmed the facts as given above.

Mrs. Gilson is somewhat improved today, although she is still suffering from the shock. It was feared at first that her condition would become critical.

Arrangements have all been made for the funeral. Services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, and the remains will be interred at Chestnut Grove cemetery.

DOES NOT LIKE TALMAGE.

A Braddock Minister Has No Use For Him.

Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage, who is well known in the city, has been the recipient of much criticism the last few days, and the following extract is taken from an evening paper:

Rev. Dr. J. T. Mitchell, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Braddock, last night delivered a severe rebuke to utterances recently made by Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, of Chicago. He said: "There is a young man occupying a place in the pulpit of our land today who is gaining much notoriety through the fact that he is the son of his father. Recently he declared

that he was ready to leave the pulpit at any time and go to the front to fight against Spain, but it is away out of place for a minister as the gospel to make such a declaration. I venture the assertion that one Spanish regiment could whip into forgetful nothingness at the first charge 10,000 such preachers as this one."

SENSATION AT LISBON.

One Man Is Said to Have Shot Another.

LISBON, March 1—[Special]—A story is afloat on the street here to the effect that a well known man shot at another equally well known man the other night, and missing him hit a traveling salesman who was near. A woman is said to be at the bottom of the trouble.

Every effort to trace the matter to a reliable source has availed nothing.

Everybody wants to see the Tom Thumb wedding tonight, March 1, at Association Hall. Admission, 10 cents. Delicious ice cream and cake served up in the main hall, after the entertainment.

Gave a Concert.

Manley's band last evening gave a concert at Chambers' hall in East End for the benefit of Michael O. Mead, who is seriously ill. A large audience was present, and a splendid program was rendered.

Decided by a Jury.

The case of S. J. Faulk versus Ab Waggle for \$130.68 was heard yesterday afternoon to a jury in the court of Squire Hill, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$45.27.

Looking For a Janitor.

City hall has become very dirty since it has been without a janitor. The mayor and others are wishing that some one would come along and ask for the job.

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WHO THEY ARE.

Something About the Parties Connected With the Case.

Samuel Gilson was about 40 years of age and married. He was born near Irondale, and has resided in the town or near it all his life. He was employed in the tin mill as a sherman, and men who have worked with him for years say he was a jovial, wholesouled fellow who never became involved in serious



1898 Wall Paper. 1898 Patterns.

Over 1,000 new patterns of wall paper, direct from the factory, for you to select your room from, and my prices are below all competitors. We only ask you to look and see.

Patterns. Floral, silk cretene, delfs, tapestry, damask, rocco, for parlors and dining rooms, cannot be excelled.

Notice. All of our 1897 patterns we are going to sell at just one-half (1/2) price. That is, 10c paper for 5c. 20c paper for 10c.

And all through the 1897 line the same way.

Hanging Paper. All paper bought at our store will be hung for 19c a bolt. Remember all 1897 patterns at HALF PRICE. They will not last long at these prices.

228 Diamond, W. A. HILL,

The Leading Wall Paper, Window Shade and Oil Cloth House in the City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dell Tarr is visiting friends in Cadiz.

Joe Drake was a Pittsburg visitor yesterday.

Will George, of East Palestine, was in the city today.

J. W. Albright is in Salineville today on business.

W. R. Davidson, of Steubenville, was in the city yesterday on business.

Miss Maud Anderson has returned to the city after a visit with Pittsburgh friends.

Mrs. George Ashbaugh, of Seventh street, is visiting friends in Clarkson. She will remain there several weeks.

Mrs. F. A. Leonard and son Harry left this morning for Cambridgeboro, Pa., where they will spend a month. Her sister, Miss White, will spend the time with friends in Allegheny.

CHAS. F. BOUGH,

An Aggressive Candidate For Mayor Under Any and All Circumstances.

My good friends of all parties gave me 656 votes in 1894 and 909 votes in 1896 for mayor, and I am in the contest to win in 1898 without regard to other nominees for the same office. Your vote and influence earnestly solicited.

CHAS. F. BOUGH.

Floor oil cloths at 20, 25 and 30 cents at Kinsey's 5 and 10.

Fooled the Constable.

Patrick and Willie Costello, the youngsters who will be taken before Judge Boone to be sent to the reform school, are still at liberty. Constable Lyon made an attempt to catch the boys, but they managed to elude him.

Suppressed the Report.

The township trustees have finished the report for the month of January, but refuse to make it public, as they claim the publishing of their reports and many of their cases has a tendency to increase the business.

Everybody wants to see the Tom Thumb wedding tonight, March 1, at Association Hall. Admission, 10 cents. Delicious ice cream and cake served up in the main hall, after the entertainment.

Over 500 patterns and colorings in wall paper to select from at Kinsey's 5 and 10.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE, J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.
The World Famed

BROTHERS BYRNE

In their enormously successful Spectacular Pantomimic Production, the

NEW 8 BELLS

LATEST EDITION.

Introducing all new pantomimic tricks, new mechanical effects, and a host of new surprises.

SEE the Funny Horse and Carriage, the Wonderful Revolving Ship, the Lively Octopus, the John Byrne Troupe of Acrobats.

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Looking For a Janitor.

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CLASS MEETINGS.

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Unknown to the general public, religious services of an intensely interesting nature have been going on in the class rooms of the First M. E. church, under the leadership of the various class leaders. An earnest worker called at the NEWS REVIEW office this morning and stated that thirty persons had been converted at these meetings last week. Last night there were fifteen seekers at the mercy seat and two of this number professed sanctification. Our informant stated that there have been some wonderful manifestations of divine power, one seeker for forgiveness of sins going into a trance and remaining in that condition for over two hours. Mr. Will Huff, one of the most able and effective leaders, will have charge of the meeting tonight. Mr. Huff is an eloquent and forcible speaker, with splendid command of language. He makes the Bible his special study and delights in expounding the book of books to his hearers. We understand that Mr. Huff will devote his life to the ministry. You have an earnest and cordial invitation to be present at these meetings. We understand that, in case the attendance becomes so large as to crowd the class rooms, the meetings will be adjourned to the main rooms of the church.

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The Queen City passed up at noon with one of the largest trips of the season.

The Kanawha is the only boat to pass down this evening. It will receive some freight at this port.

Several boats got up yesterday with a lot of empties, and no more coal will be sent south until another rise comes, as the river is now too low for barges.

Will Report This Week.

Alfred Shaw has been ordered to report for duty next Friday to the Pittsburgh team. He is in first class condition at his home in Urichsville, and expects to play good ball this season. The team will leave Monday for a southern trip.

Lowest Prices.

Tinware, nickel copperware, granite ware; the lowest prices at

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"Well, Nat, what have you got to say about this charge of—of—what's the name of that thing anyhow, Mr. Bailiff?"

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"The dice," suggested the police officer making the complaint.

"Oh, I see," answered his honor. "It's played with dice, eh?"

"You take de bones," continued Nathaniel Berry, looking with supreme contempt on the surrounding crowd anxious to learn the ins and outs of a famous but badly misunderstood game.

"De first man he trows de bones out like dis and pops his fingers. 'Come seven-eleven,' 'got you faded,' 'cut his throat eleven,' 'railroad,' 'nat'r'al crap,' 'gimme de bones,' 'baby's got to hav' dem noo shoes,' 'take my gal to Baltimore,' 'Big Dick's my point,' 'all de way from Boston,' 'come on, Joe, you must be mine'—"

"Hold on there!" shouted the judge before the enthusiastic Nathaniel could be headed in his enthusiastic dissertation. "I'm still in the dark about that game, but from what I have heard you get seven months."

"Thankee, judge," said Nat, as he was led grinning from the bar of justice. —Washington Post.

A CLEVER FIRE HORSE.

The Clear Headed Animal That Chief Webber of Boston Used to Drive.

The rule in the Boston department is to reach the fire as soon as it can be done with safety. When an alarm comes in, the firemen have that rule in mind. They are not thinking about posing for the public, but what they are likely to find at the end of their ride, and when accidents occur in nine cases out of ten they are more likely to be due to the carelessness or fright of the public than to the recklessness of the firemen themselves. There are approximately 2,000 alarms a year in this city, to each of which from one to eight pieces respond. Compare the activity and momentum thus let loose, but skillfully controlled, with the total resulting casualties of a year, and the showing will justify the department as a whole every time.

The horses themselves share not only the spirit but the knowledge of the situation, and to their training and intelligence is due to no small degree the comparative exemption from serious accidents which the department enjoys. A few years ago Chief Webber drove as his fire horse an animal which well exemplified these characteristics. He had a head like a wedge, and he could run for a deer. His fire gait was a run. He was famous for economizing his opportunities. Even in a thickly crowded street, if he saw a hundred feet clear in front of him, he made it on the run. If an obstruction suddenly appeared, he would brace himself and skate over the pavement until his momentum was overcome. Then with the next opening thefeat was repeated, while he writhed in and out like a snake among intercepting teams and usually was among the first arrivals at the scene of the fire. On one occasion he took himself and the buggy to a fire some distance from quarters without a driver and arrived safely and at the right box. The uninitiated who saw his movements might have called them reckless, but during his five or six years of service he attended more fires than any other horse in the department, and no serious accident to himself or others resulted. —Boston Transcript.

A Sermon on Money.

A colored exhorter said recently, in the course of a sermon on "Money, the Great Evil":

"My brotherin, money cause mo' trouble in dis worl' dan anyting I knows on. Fac'is, de devil is in de dollar. When I see a man wid a pocket full er money, I say ter myself, 'Dar's a man what needs a guarden,' an I feels like takin' him home an lockin' up dat money for him. Ef anyer you in de hearin' er my voice is got money on yo' pusson, bring it right heah, an lay it on de altar an go yo' ways an lemme pray over it till a blessin' come ter it. Doan wait ter count it; des come forward an unload!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Not a Pipe of Peace.

Having escaped the eclipse, the emperor of China takes another languid pull at his opium pipe and wonders what will happen next.—Philadelphia Press.

OUR STAR PLAYERS.

PROPOSED THEATER FOR THEM IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Lichtenstein Estate and Two New York Merchants Will Furnish the Money—\$750,000 Is Subscribed—It Is to Be a Typical American Theater.

Application has been made for space in the American section of the Paris exposition of 1900 in which to erect a splendid American theater and roof garden, to be called the American theater and to be given over to American vaudeville, burlesque, drama and opera performances by American stars of the first rank. It is intended to make it in every sense a typical American theater in appointments, methods and performers and it is to be kept open for the entire term of the exposition, from April till November.

The projectors of this unique and elaborate scheme are three New York gentlemen, who have notified the government officials at Washington, through their representative now in Washington, that they have subscribed a guarantee fund of \$250,000 each to carry the plan through. The main projector of the movement is Mr. Alexander Lichtenstein, one of the managers of the Harlem Opera House in New York, representing the estate of the late Benjamin Lichtenstein, which owns the Harlem Opera House and several large office buildings in the same city. The estate subscribes \$250,000, and two New York business men, one a banker and the other a diamond merchant, whose names I could not learn, have also subscribed a like sum each, making \$750,000 in all.

The representative of these gentlemen, Mr. George A. Blumenthal, one of the associate managers of the Harlem Opera House, has filed with the state department an application for space, setting forth the full plans of the scheme. He is now in Washington to present the details to those in charge of exposition affairs and is interesting the New York congressional delegation and other influential men in the application.

Mr. Blumenthal has told several gentlemen in Washington that for some weeks Mr. Lichtenstein and he have been completing the final plans for a theater in the exposition grounds, to be built of steel, 75 feet front and 150 feet deep, to seat, according to the architect's plans, 2,750 persons, with a roof garden

of most elaborate design, with a capacity that will accommodate 2,100 people. There are to be four tiers of proscenium boxes, four boxes in each tier, on each side of the stage, making 32 in all, seating eight persons. The total cost of the building, it is estimated, will be \$250,000.

The entire building will be kept open seven days in the week from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night, and three performances will be given each day. In the morning, from 10 to half past 12, there will be a vaudeville performance by American performers of the first rank. In the afternoons and evenings operas, dramas, comedies and burlesques will be presented. If an opera is given in the afternoon, then in the evening there will be a drama or a comedy, or vice versa. This plan, it is thought, will be to the advantage of everybody concerned, as it will enable the sightseers to witness a greater variety of entertainments and a greater number of our representative actors in a limited period, while it will also give the actors opportunity to enjoy the sights of the exposition during their engagement at the theater. Each star and company that plays at the theater will be required to give from three to five performances a week—in no case more than five.

In selecting the actors who are to appear at the Exposition theater it is the intention of the management to engage only those who have achieved national fame and who are regarded here as thoroughly representative Americans. Negotiations have already been opened with Mr. Richard Mansfield as the foremost exponent of the American dramatic actor, with Mr. Nat Goodwin as the representative comedian and with Miss Lillian Russell as the leading comic opera prima donna. No selection has yet been made for the burlesque roles, but this class of entertainment is to be one of the features of the series of performances, and the very best actors and actresses obtainable will be secured.

The productions as well as the plays and the operas and the actors will be thoroughly American, and the projectors of the scheme have already made arrangements with several American costumers and scenic artists to provide the necessary appurtenances.

Mr. Paul Steindorff has already been engaged to conduct the operas and burlesques that will be presented. Stage hands, ushers, box office officials and doorkeepers—in fact, everybody employed in or about the theater—will be Americans either by birth or adoption,

and even the programmes, posters and tickets will be printed by Americans. One novel feature will be a money exchange in the lobby of the theater, where French money will be changed free of charge into American, which is the only kind of currency that will be accepted in payment for tickets. On the roof promenade concerts will be given afternoon and evening by an American band and the projectors have strong hopes of securing Mr. John Philip Sousa as conductor. —New York Herald.

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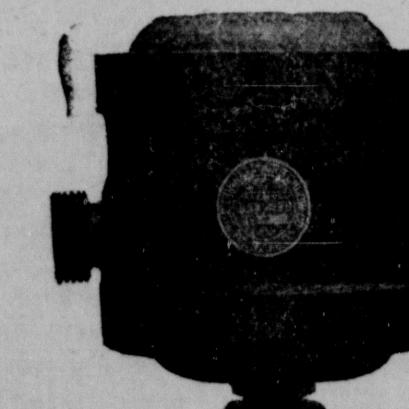
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FOR MARSHAL,

A. J. JOHNSON.

[SECOND TERM.]

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THE CONNELLY GAS REGULATOR is metallic throughout, to sliding or rubbing contact of metals, or parts at any point. This eliminates all friction, insures accurate and reliable regulation of pressure and prevents wear. It will hold your gas fires to the exact point you set them at all hours during day or night. Your incandescent-burners will give a much better light and the mantles will last twice as long with accurately regulated pressure. All waste of gas due to excessive or variation of pressure is prevented by this regulator, whether used for light or heat, and on all kinds of burners or heating appliances. We can submit hundreds of testimonials in support of every claim made for this regulator.

Catalogue on application.

M. B. ADAM, Agent,

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THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.



Finest Print Shop

IN EASTERN OHIO

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FOR ASSESSOR, FIRST WARD.

L. W. CARMEN.

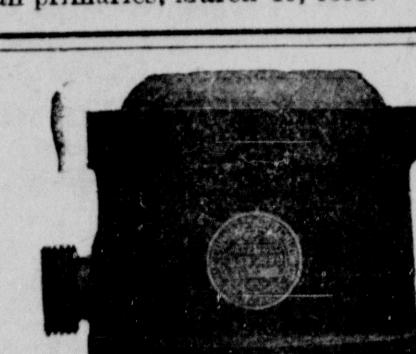
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries. March 19, 1898.

FOR MARSHAL.

A. J. JOHNSON.

[SECOND TERM.]

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries. March 19, 1898.



THE CONNELLY GAS REGULATOR is metallic throughout, to sliding or rubbing contact of metals, or parts at any point. This eliminates all friction, insures accurate and reliable regulation of pressure and prevents wear. It will hold your gas fires to the exact point you set them at all hours during day or night. Your incandescent-burners will give a much better light and the mantles will

HE DROVE VERY FAST

And Officer Rose Entered Complaint.

THAT DOG GOES TO COURT

Constable Lyon Secured the Animal and Turned It Over to Its Rightful Owner. Wellsville Man Was Arrested For Drunkenness.

Officer Finley last evening arrested John Steeley, of Wellsville, on a charge of being drunk and acting disorderly on a street car. On the way from the other town Steeley was very offensive and when the motorman saw the officer, no time was lost in getting him off the car and putting him in jail. This morning he was fined \$6.60.

Officer Charles Rose yesterday afternoon filed a complaint against Tobias Burke, Jr., charging him with fast driving, or violating section 191 of the Revised ordinances of the city. At a late hour nothing had been done with him.

Mrs. Hannah Watkins yesterday afternoon entered a replevin action in the court of Squire Hill against John Miller for the possession of a Newfoundland dog. The Miller people claimed the dog followed them when Constable Lyon served the papers, and the animal was returned to Mrs. Watkins. The case will be heard Friday morning.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

For a Very Prosperous Season at Spring Grove.

Although it is several months until the time for the opening of Spring Grove campground, the prospects are that it will have a very prosperous season. Already many applications have been received for cottages, and many people who have not occupied their cottages for years have signified their intention of moving to the grounds the coming season. A musical director has not yet been secured to take charge of the services, but the committee will put forth their best efforts to procure a musician of national reputation.

Disposing of a Horse.

This morning Humane Agent Lloyd was notified that there was an old horse lying in an alley off Second street, and it should be cared for.

The agent will shoot the animal if the city will bear the burial expenses, but the Humane society has no money to do the work. He argues that the city would have to do the work if the horse dies and thinks it is its duty to bury it.

Remains Unchanged.

The situation at the Kittanning pottery remains unchanged. The men are still standing firm, and are determined to win out if possible. Manager Wick is still endeavoring to secure men to take the strikers' places, but is meeting with but little success. The men are now all in the union, and the brotherhood will see them through.

Will Meet Thursday.

The Twin City Football team will meet Thursday evening to perfect their organization for next season. It is expected that Wellsville will put an eleven in the field the early part of the season, but experience has proven that they cannot support it, and it is probable their best men will again join the Twin Cities.

A Vigorous Campaign.

The police officers will in the early spring institute a vigorous campaign against street corner loafers, as it has been determined the habit shall not become such a pronounced nuisance as it was last year. If the ordinance is enforced to the letter, the officers will have the hearty sympathy of all good citizens.

In Healthy Condition.

There has not been a case of contagious disease reported for several weeks, and the city is in an unusually healthy condition. The typhoid fever is gradually dying out, but there are still many cases and probably will be until sewer district No 2 is built and purer water furnished the citizens.

Baseball Notes.

A meeting of the baseball team will be called in the near future for the purpose of ascertaining if possible the available material for this season. It will probably be unsuccessful, as many of the boys will accept engagements out of the city no matter by whom it is offered.

Small Hardware

such as files, vices, scythes, meat cleavers, combs, butcher knives, shears, on our 10c counter at one-half regular price.

W. A. HILL 5 and 10.

MADAM HICKORY.

*Pit theme for song, the sylvan maid
Who, if she knew not fauna or satyrs,
Had conjured oft in mossy shade
Visions of savage paleface haters!*

*I trow she dined on pork and maize
In calico single roomed and sooted,
Quite innocent of frills and stays,
Warm hearted and barefooted.*

Her beauty surely brought her note.
Perchance the frankness of her manners
Gossip o'er may tales did ghost
To prove her scruples not Diana's,
But when the hero husband came
He crushed the scandal pests like vermin.
A terror hedged the hero's name,
And she was white as emme.

Thenceforth, a matron fair and fat,
She shared the doting hero's station.
Thais with Alexander sat
And heard the plandits of a nation.
What though small souls, with furtive leev,
Revived old rumors of dishonor?
The hero held her yet more dear
And stainless as Madonna.

Weary of fortune's smile and frown,
She died without the White House portal,
But never wife wore richer crown,
A hero's troth and love immortal.
That love had made a queen of her
Whom haughty dames turned prudish
Backs on,
And history smiles, but has no slur
For Mistress Andrew Jackson.
—Wilbur Larremore in Bachelor of Arts.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.

An Enigma Which Broke Up the Answers to Correspondents Editor.

"Mister, do you write the 'Answers to Correspondents' for this paper?" asked the stranger with the despondent countenance as he leaned across the desk and heaved a sigh tinged with the atmosphere.

"Yes, sir. What can I do for you?" "Can you answer a little question of relationship?"

"Give me the facts, and I'll try."

"Here you are: When I was a baby, my mother, a widow, married the brother of my father's first wife. He was my uncle, of course, but that made him my father, didn't it?"

"Your stepfather, you mean."

"Yes. Well, mother got a divorce from my uncle-father, and then she married the oldest son of my father's first wife. He was my half brother, wasn't he, and also my stepfather, wasn't he?"

"It looks as if he was."

"That made mother my half sister, didn't it?"

"I—I—I guess it did."

"That's what I thought. Well, you see, my uncle-father had a daughter before he married mother. She was my half sister, too, wasn't she?"

"I—I—I—I guess she was."

"That's the way I put it up. Next thing was my mother got a divorce from my brother-father, and he—my half brother, you know—married my half sister. That made her a kind of stepmother of mine, didn't it?"

"I—I—I"—

"Well, never mind answering yet. My half-brother-stepfather died, and now my half-sister-stepmother and I want to get married, but we can't figure out if we can without being arrested for some kind of thingamay. We don't want to have our tire punctured just as we get to scorching on the matrimonial tandem. What I want you to tell me is what is my relationship to my brother, my uncle, my stepfathers, my half sisters, my mother, my half brother, my stepmother and myself, and if I can marry her without—why, what's the matter?"

The "Answers to Correspondents" editor had become unconscious.—San Francisco Examiner.

Lincoln and Jeff Davis.

Malcolm Townsend has pointed out coincidences of events in the lives of Lincoln and Jeff Davis. Both were born in Kentucky—Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Davis going to the southwest, Lincoln to the northwest. In the Black Hawk war Davis was a second lieutenant of regulars, Lincoln a captain of volunteers. Both began their political career at the same period, 1844, Davis being a presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to congress at about the same time, Davis in 1845, Lincoln in 1846. Lastly, in the same year and almost the same day, they were called on to preside over the destinies of their respective governments, Davis as president of the Confederate states, Feb. 8, 1861, and Lincoln as president of the United States, March 4, 1861.—New York Press.

Him English.

"Well, you have a fine shop here," said the customer as he settled himself down to be shaved.

"Yah!" said the barber.

"But I don't think much of the outside."

"No; dot is not in it," said the barber.

"That's a good one," said the customer, laughing.

The barber flushed.

"Vat for you laugh at me?" he cried in anger. "You tink I understand not English?"—New York Sun.

Used to a Fast Pace.

Russell Sage has now gone in for fast horses. It's funny how this weakness for "fliers" hangs on to your true speculator.—St. Louis Republic.

Quite Fitting.

They do pay some attention to the proprieties in Alaska. A man named Brimston was permitted to discover Sulphur creek—Omaha Bee.

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TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge P. C. Young and Judge J. G. Moore were in the city last evening.

The Chevalier club will give a reception at their rooms Thursday evening.

A number of Daughters of Rebekah will this evening visit the Wellsville lodge.

The township road supervisors are today making their annual settlements with the trustees.

The dance given at Turner hall last evening was well attended and an enjoyable time had by all.

Reverend Taggart is confined to his home in East Market street suffering with an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Tarr, of California Hollow, left last night for Toronto where she will visit a son who is very ill with typhoid fever.

Flora, the young daughter of Fireman William Terrence, is very ill at her home in Church alley. Her condition is not serious.

The February installment of taxes will be due in a few days and the city treasury will once more be in a good financial condition.

The Buxton property in Sixth street was purchased yesterday afternoon by Con Cronin and Patrick McNicol* consideration being \$6,500.

C. T. Hampton and A. H. Thomas, of West Chester, Pa., were in the city last evening. Mr. Thomas is a brother to Freight Agent T. J. Thomas.

No monthly tickets were sold at the South Side end of the bridge today as were the first of February. Last month tickets were sold for two months.

Township Clerk Hanley yesterday paid the salaries of the teachers in the fourth and fifth districts of Liverpool township. About \$100 was paid out.

William Polk, of the Thompson House, was in Pittsburgh today attending the funeral of Charles Cramer, a relative, who died in that city Sunday.

The Entre Nous club met last evening and made arrangements to attend in a body the reception to be given by the Daughters of America tomorrow evening.

The county commissioners are conferring today with the Mahoning county officials regarding some important road improvements in the northern part of the county.

John Miller was given a hearing before the mayor last night on a charge of cruelty to animals. Several witnesses were examined, and Miller was fined. He will have to pay \$15.50 or go to jail.

The street force today were cleaning the pavements in Eighth street. There have been so many slips in the street that the sidewalks were almost entirely out of sight.

The board of health yesterday afternoon received a letter from a firm in Marietta, Pa., inquiring if this city intended to build a garbage furnace. It will be presented at the next meeting of that body.

Funeral services were held on the shantyboat occupied by the Wilson family at the foot of Union street this morning. Prof. O. S. Reed officiating. The remains of the little child were interred in Riverview.

The board of health, board of education and water works trustees will hold their regular meetings Friday evening. None of them have much business to transact beyond paying bills.

Reverend Clayton, of the Floating Bethel, left this morning for Moundsville, W. Va. He will return to the city in a few days. The meetings in the boat on the south side of the river are being largely attended.

Sensational rumors were afloat last evening to the effect that one of the school teachers and the parent of one of her pupils had engaged in an argument while school was in session and finally came to blows. An investigation developed that there was absolutely no truth whatever in the report.

Secretary Edward McClure has received notice from the postal department that there will be no civil service examination until September, it having been decided to miss the June examination. Applications can be filed now for the September examination. The date for holding the examinations will also be changed.

TO RAISE TERRAPIN.

COMMISSIONER TAWES' PLANS FOR INCREASING THE SUPPLY.

He Proposes to Inclose a Number of Female Terrapins in State Pounds — The Young to Be Hatched Out From the Eggs. Two Private Terrapin Pounds.

Crisfield, Md., built on oyster shells, is the seat of the terrapin trade of the Chesapeake and the home of State Fish Commissioner James C. Tawes, who is preparing to put in operation a plan for restoring the supply of the toothsome diamond back. He is confident that the terrapin can be propagated with ease and surprising cheapness, and that with the aid of the state the supply may easily be maintained. The cause of the rapid decline in the quantity of terrapin is considered by the natives to be due to the destruction of the terrapin eggs. These are laid in high, sandy places, and scores of people patrol the sandy beaches daily in the season in search of them. They carry them off to be eaten as table luxuries, just as hens' eggs are. They are very rich and delicious. Commissioner Tawes proposes, if he receives a sufficient appropriation to justify it, to inclose a number of females in a state pound or pounds and to hatch out young ones from the eggs. Terrapin begin laying about the middle of May, and the eggs hatch in about 30 days. The female terrapin scratches a hole in the sand, deposits her eggs, from 13 to 19, in it, and then covers them up and allows the heat of the sun on the sand to hatch them.

They are not much bigger when hatched than a man's thumb nail and are as soft as dough. They crawl around in a lively way and begin to hunt for their food, which consists of small fish, crabs, etc. In the first summer they are quite small, and about Nov. 1 they go into their winter quarters. These consist of soft mud holes in the marsh, or on the bottom of some stream. Here they sleep until about the middle of April or later, and when they come out they are about four inches in breadth. The next year they have increased to six inches, and the third to seven inches. Commissioner Tawes thinks that there are several varieties on the coast, but that in some of the southern states they have precisely the same variety as in Maryland, the only difference being that in this state the period of hibernating is longer than it is further south.

Commissioner Tawes is of the opinion that he could make a decided impression upon the terrapin supply in a short time. He would do this, not because the terrapin is luxury, but because it used to be and can again become a source of great profit to those who catch it upon the great marshes of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries.

A. T. Lavallette of Crisfield has an immense terrapin pound, which is securely fenced in so as to prevent the escape of the high priced inmates. He has at present about 10,000 terrapin, most of which, however, are now in the winter's sleep, not in the pound, but in a big cellar. This is kept dark and above the freezing point, but not too warm. The dealers here have an immense trade in terrapin in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They received one order for \$3,000 worth of terrapin on the occasion of the visit of Li Hung Chang to New York, and they supplied the terrapin for the Bradley Martin ball. They also make large shipments to the west.

The terrapin shippers are opposed to the bill now pending in the legislature. By its provisions the catching of diamond back terrapin between April 1 and Nov. 1 is prohibited, under a penalty of \$10 for every terrapin caught, trapped or killed. At no time shall the terrapin caught measure less than five inches on the undershell. No person shall have in his possession, expose for sale or buy any of the aforesaid fish during the closed season.

George Riggan, another large dealer, who has a pound containing between 8,000 and 10,000 terrapin, says:

"The bill will have the tendency to destroy our business and throw the trade of Maryland dealers into the hands of Virginians, while at the same time it will retard instead of promoting the propagation of terrapin. The terrapins will be caught just the same, and instead of being sold to legitimate dealers who would place them in pounds where they might grow and fatten they will be kept in barrels and boxes until the season opens, when they will be placed upon the market in a bad condition."

"There is a great misapprehension among the majority of people as to the actual age of a terrapin which measures eight inches on the under shell. Our firm was greatly mistaken in the same fact when we started to raise terrapins from eggs. We have reached the conclusion from actual experience that an eight inch terrapin must be about 50 years old. If terrapin would grow about an inch every year, there would be a fortune in raising them. Their growth for the first three or four years is rapid, but after that it is almost imperceptible from year to year. We have been at a great deal of expense in fitting up our pound and have endeavored to develop the terrapin industry. The law also provides that the destruction of diamond

back terrapin eggs is absolutely prohibited, the penalty for violating this provision being not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense. It seems to us that the best way to prohibit the destruction of terrapin eggs is for the state to offer a good price for them and let them be hatched out in the hatcheries of the state. After the young terrapin have reached a certain age they can be liberated without danger of their being destroyed. There would be no inducement to catchers to use the eggs for food if they were assured of a good price from the fish commissioners." —New York Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

A CRITIC WHO SAYS THAT IT HAS LOWERED THE STANDARD OF ART.

Has photography accomplished anything? Yes; it has cheapened art greatly. It has lowered the standard with a public that instinctively prefers the sham and the machine made and the microscopic. It has reduced the artist to a demoralizing struggle with the amateur simply to get his bread and butter. In the beginning of the century England was celebrated for its beautifully illustrated books, in which the greatest artists, engravers and printers collaborated to produce a perfect whole. Today the place of these books has been taken by The Strand Magazine and The Sketch, thanks to the services of photography. In the making of books, however, the tendency has always been toward the survival of the cheapest, and the cheapest—usually the newest—has always interested artists for awhile, though for other reasons than its cheapness.

Steel engravings succumbed before wood engraving and lithography, and they, in turn, have succumbed to the cheapness of the process man. In many ways until lately process was a great advance upon any other form of reproduction. Now process block makers are mostly photographers, who are killing each other in the race for cheapness. I do not want any one to think I would imply that photography is not useful to the artist. On the contrary, it is, and especially in illustration, since it preserves the illustrator's original design for him. It enables the architect to get, at small expense and without the trouble of going to see and draw them, bits of detail in foreign lands, though this is a questionable advantage. The world's greatest architects managed very well without it. One critic has said that if photographers would turn their attention to the recording of historic events, like the jubilee, or of vanishing buildings they could do an immense service to art. In one way this is true, in another it is not.

Surely this critic would be the last to suggest that the cinematographic "pictures"—the whole 22,000 of them, shown at the Empire, I think—are equal to one picture of a procession by Carpaccio, painted centuries before we had any photographs. No doubt 22,000 artists would be required to secure as many views of the jubilee procession as were obtained by the cinematograph, and their employment might have been too much of a good thing. But if, say, half a dozen accomplished artists had been commissioned and allowed to do what they wanted, might we not have had a record of some artistic importance? As to the photographing of old buildings, which would the architect rather have—an etching by Piranesi or a photograph by one of the most revolutionary of the Salon photographers? —Joseph Pennell in Contemporary Review.

WHY THEY CHEERED.

Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was a great but unpopular man. When he entered the senate house, it was the ill mannered practice of the undergraduates to begin a loud and continuous whistle.

"How this originated I do not know," writes Dean Farrar in his book "Men I Have Known." "There were two legends about it. One was that it intimidated the master would have to whistle for a bishipric; the other—equally absurd—was that when some one had asked him how to pronounce his name he had said, 'You must shape your mouth as if you were going to whistle.'"

But under the rough manners of the students there was genuine goodness of heart. Dr. Whewell's wife died. He had been tenderly devoted to her, and when he attended chapel after her death the undergraduates were touched by an "old man's anguish and a strong man's death."

"When next he entered the senate house," writes Dean Farrar, "there was dead silence. For the first time for I know not how many years not a whistle was heard, and then a moment afterward as by spontaneous impulse the whole crowded mass of undergraduates in the gallery burst into a loud and long continued cheer. It was not astonishing that such a proof of sympathy should move the heart of the great master or that the tears should run down his cheeks. I do not think that he was ever whistled at again."

MODERN METHODS.

Diggs—I just finished reading an account of how they burned heretics at the stake in ancient times. Such barbarism would not be tolerated in this enlightened age.

Piggs—No, indeed! The modern heretic is let off with a roast in the religious journals.—Chicago News.

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Secretary Gage Gives Amount Coined Under Act of July 14, 1890.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Gage in reply to a resolution relative to the coinage of standard silver dollars from bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, sent to the senate this statement:

"The total amount, cost and coining value in standard silver dollars of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, is as follows:

"Fine ounces purchased, 108,674,682.

"Cost, \$15,931,092.

"Coining value, \$218,084,438.

"From Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1893, there were coined from this bullion 36,057,285 standard silver dollars, containing 27,911,259 fine ounces, costing \$29,110,186, giving a seigniorage of \$6,977,098, from which there were paid for expenses of distributing silver dollars \$77,175 and \$22,730 to reimburse in part the bullion fund for silver sold in sweeps and wasted by the operative officers of the respective mints from Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1893, and the remainder, \$6,877,192, was paid into the treasury.

"From Nov. 1, 1893 to Feb. 1, 1898, there were coined from this bullion 37,735,572 standard silver dollars containing 29,186,106 ounces of fine silver, costing \$25,922,916, giving a seigniorage of \$11,812,655, all of which has been deposited in the treasury of the United States.

"The balance, cost and coining value in standard silver dollars of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the Act of July 14, 1890, on hand Feb. 1, 1898, was:

"Fine ounces, 111,513,746.

"Cost, \$10,825,363.

"Coining value \$144,179,389, which when coined into silver dollars will give seigniorage of \$43,344,025."

DECIDED FOR EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the supreme court an opinion was handed down in the case of E. P. Holden versus the sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah, involving the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours. Holden was arrested for violating the law and sentenced to imprisonment for the offense. The supreme court upholds the right of a state to pass such a law.

OHIO GUARD INSPECTOR PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The vacancy in the adjutant general's corps, caused by the promotion of General Corbin, has been filled by the transfer from the line of Captain Andrews of the Twenty-fifth infantry, at present inspector of the national guard of Ohio. He becomes major.

DYNAMITE BOMB FOR KING GEORGE.

ATHENS, March 1.—The police, it now appears, found a dynamite bomb at the scene of the recent attempted assassination of the king.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, probably followed by light snow in the lake regions; slightly warmer; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 93@94c; No. 2 red, 92@93c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 37@38c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@36c; high mixed, shelled, 34@35c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 34@34c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; extra No. 3 white, 32@32½c; light mixed, 30@31c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.00@10.50; No. 2, 8@8½c; No. 3 clover, mixed, \$7.25@7.50; packing, \$5.50@6.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.50@6.75; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 65@75c per pair; small, 50@60c; large old chickens, 65@75c per pair; small, 50@60c; ducks, 50@75c per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; geese, 90c@115 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 8@10c.

BUTTER—Eggs prints, 24c; extra creamery, 22@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; country roll, 12@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@10c; Ohio, full cream, September, 9@9½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13@14c; Limburger, new, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; Swiss, in bricks, 5 pound average, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 15@16c; in a jobbing way, 16@17c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.

CATTLE—Receipts fair, about 45 cars on sale; market steady at last week's prices. We quote prices: Prime, \$4.90@5.00; choice, \$4.75@4.85; good, \$4.60@4.70; tidy, \$4.45@4.60; fair, \$4.00@4.30; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.35; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@4.00; bogolona cows, \$8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, \$14.00@16.00; common to fair, \$15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 30 cars on sale; market ruled steady; prices shade higher. We quote: Prime, assorted medium weights, medium, \$4.20@4.25; best Yorkers, \$4.15@4.20; light Yorkers, \$4.05@4.10; heavy hogs, \$1.10@1.15; pigs, \$3.90@4.00; good hams, \$3.40@3.65; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts fair, about 15 cars on sale; market steady. We quote: Choice sheep, \$4.80@4.90; good, \$4.60@4.75; fair, \$4.25@4.35; common, \$3.50@4.00—Lambs, Choice, \$5.70@5.85; common to good, \$4.75@5.70; veal calves, \$6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@3.40.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Judge P. C. Young and Judge J. G. Moore were in the city last evening.

The Chevalier club will give a reception at their rooms Thursday evening.

A number of Daughters of Rebekah will this evening visit the Wellsville lodge.

The township road supervisors are today making their annual settlements with the trustees.

The dance given at Turner hall last evening was well attended and an enjoyable time had by all.

Reverend Taggart is confined to his home in East Market street suffering with an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Tarr, of California Hollow, left last night for Toronto where she will visit a son who is very ill with typhoid fever.

Flora, the young daughter of Fireman William Terrence, is very ill at her home in Church alley. Her condition is not serious.

The February installment of taxes will be due in a few days and the city treasury will once more be in a good financial condition.

The Buxton property in Sixth street was purchased yesterday afternoon by Con Cronin and Patrick McNicol* consideration being \$6,500.

C. T. Hampton and A. H. Thomas, of West Chester, Pa., were in the city last evening. Mr. Thomas is a brother to Freight Agent T. J. Thomas.

No monthly tickets were sold at the South Side end of the bridge today as were the first of February. Last month tickets were sold for two months.

Township Clerk Hanley yesterday paid the salaries of the teachers in the fourth and fifth districts of Liverpool township. About \$100 was paid out.

William Polk, of the Thompson House, was in Pittsburg today attending the funeral of Charles Cramer, a relative, who died in that city Sunday.

The Entre Vous club met last evening and made arrangements to attend in a body the reception to be given by the Daughters of America tomorrow evening.

The county commissioners are conferring today with the Mahoning county officials regarding some important road improvements in the northern part of the county.

John Miller was given a hearing before the mayor last night on a charge of cruelty to animals. Several witnesses were examined, and Miller was fined. He will have to pay \$15.50 or go to jail.

The street force today were cleaning the pavements in Eighth street. There have been so many slips in the street that the sidewalks were almost entirely out of sight.

The board of health yesterday afternoon received a letter from a firm in Marietta, Pa., inquiring if this city intended to build a garbage furnace. It will be presented at the next meeting of that body.

Funeral services were held on the shantyboat occupied by the Wilson family at the foot of Union street this morning, Prof. O. S. Reed officiating. The remains of the little child were interred in Riverview.

The board of health, board of education and water works trustees will hold their regular meetings Friday evening. None of them have much business to transact beyond paying bills.

Reverend Clayton, of the Floating Bethel, left this morning for Moundsville, W. Va. He will return to the city in a few days. The meetings in the boat on the south side of the river are being largely attended.

Sensational rumors were afloat last evening to the effect that one of the school teachers and the parent of one of her pupils had engaged in an argument while school was in session and finally came to blows. An investigation developed that there was absolutely no truth whatever in the report.

Secretary Edward McClure has received notice from the postal department that there will be no civil service examination until September, it having been decided to miss the June examination. Applications can be filed now for the September examination. The dates for holding the examinations will also be changed.

TO RAISE TERRAPIN.

COMMISSIONER TAWES' PLANS FOR INCREASING THE SUPPLY.

He Proposes to Inclose a Number of Female Terrapins in State Pounds — The Young to Be Hatched Out From the Eggs. Two Private Terrapin Pounds.

Crisfield, Md., built on oyster shells, is the seat of the terrapin trade of the Chesapeake and the home of State Fish Commissioner James C. Tawes, who is preparing to put in operation a plan for restoring the supply of the toothsome diamond back.

He is confident that the terrapin can be propagated with ease and surprising cheapness, and that with the aid of the state the supply may easily be maintained. The cause of the rapid decline in the quantity of terrapin is considered by the natives to be due to the destruction of the terrapin eggs. These are laid in high, sandy places, and scores of people patrol the sandy beaches daily in the season in search of them. They carry them off to be eaten as table luxuries, just as hens' eggs are. They are very rich and delicious. Commissioner Tawes proposes, if he receives a sufficient appropriation to justify it, to inclose a number of females in a state pound or pounds and to hatch out young ones from the eggs. Terrapin begin laying about the middle of May, and the eggs hatch in about 30 days. The female terrapin scratches a hole in the sand, deposits her eggs, from 13 to 19, in it, and then covers them up and allows the heat of the sun on the sand to hatch them.

They are not much bigger when hatched than a man's thumb nail and are as soft as dough. They crawl around in a lively way and begin to hunt for their food, which consists of small fish, crabs, etc. In the first summer they are quite small, and about Nov. 1 they go into their winter quarters. These consist of soft mud holes in the marsh, or on the bottom of some stream. Here they sleep until about the middle of April or later, and when they come out they are about four inches in breadth. The next year they have increased to six inches, and the third to seven inches. Commissioner Tawes thinks that there are several varieties on the coast, but that in some of the southern states they have precisely the same variety as in Maryland, the only difference being that in this state the period of hibernating is longer than it is further south.

Commissioner Tawes is of the opinion that he could make a decided impression upon the terrapin supply in a short time. He would do this, not because the terrapin is a luxury, but because it used to be and can again become a source of great profit to those who catch it upon the great marshes of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries.

A. T. Lavallette of Crisfield has an immense terrapin pound, which is severely fenced in so as to prevent the escape of the high priced inmates. He has at present about 10,000 terrapin, most of which, however, are now in the winter's sleep, not in the pound, but in a big cellar. This is kept dark and above the freezing point, but not too warm. The dealers here have an immense trade in terrapin in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They received one order for \$3,000 worth of terrapin on the occasion of the visit of Li Hung Chang to New York, and they supplied the terrapin for the Bradley Martin ball. They also make large shipments to the west.

The terrapin shippers are opposed to the bill now pending in the legislature. By its provisions the catching of diamond back terrapin between April 1 and Nov. 1 is prohibited, under a penalty of \$10 for every terrapin caught, trapped or killed. At no time shall the terrapin caught measure less than five inches on the undershell. No person shall have in his possession, expose for sale or buy any of the aforesaid fish during the closed season.

George Riggan, another large dealer, who has a pound containing between 8,000 and 10,000 terrapin, says:

"The bill will have the tendency to destroy our business and throw the trade of Maryland dealers into the hands of Virginians, while at the same time it will retard instead of promoting the propagation of terrapin. The terrapins will be caught just the same, and instead of being sold to legitimate dealers who would place them in pounds where they might grow and fatten they will be kept in barrels and boxes until the season opens, when they will be placed upon the market in a bad condition."

"There is a great misapprehension among the majority of people as to the actual age of a terrapin which measures eight inches on the under shell. Our firm was greatly mistaken in the same fact when we started to raise terrapins from eggs. We have reached the conclusion from actual experience that an eight inch terrapin must be about 50 years old. If terrapin would grow about an inch every year, there would be a fortune in raising them. Their growth for the first three or four years is rapid, but after that it is almost imperceptible from year to year. We have been at a great deal of expense in fitting up our pound and have endeavored to develop the terrapin industry. The law also provides that the destruction of diamond

back terrapin eggs is absolutely prohibited, the penalty for violating this provision being not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense. It seems to us that the best way to prohibit the destruction of terrapin eggs is for the state to offer a good price for them and let them be hatched out in the hatcheries of the state. After the young terrapin have reached a certain age they can be liberated without danger of their being destroyed. There would be no inducement to catchers to use the eggs for food if they were assured of a good price from the fish commissioners." —New York Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Critic Who Says That It Has Lowered the Standard of Art.

Has photography accomplished anything? Yes; it has cheapened art greatly. It has lowered the standard with a public that instinctively prefers the sham and the machine made and the microscopic. It has reduced the artist to a demoralizing struggle with the amateur simply to get his bread and butter. In the beginning of the century England was celebrated for its beautifully illustrated books, in which the greatest artists, engravers and printers collaborated to produce a perfect whole. Today the place of these books has been taken by The Strand Magazine and The Sketch, thanks to the services of photography. In the making of books, however, the tendency has always been toward the survival of the cheapest, and the cheapest—usually the newest—has always interested artists for awhile, though for other reasons than its cheapness.

Steel engravings succumbed before wood engraving and lithography, and they, in turn, have succumbed to the cheapness of the process man. In many ways until lately process was a great advance upon any other form of reproduction. Now process block makers are mostly photographers, who are killing each other in the race for cheapness. I do not want any one to think I would imply that photography is not useful to the artist. On the contrary, it is, and especially in illustration, since it preserves the illustrator's original design for him. It enables the architect to get, at small expense and without the trouble of going to see and draw them, bits of detail in foreign lands, though this is a questionable advantage. The world's greatest architects managed very well without it. One critic has said that if photographers would turn their attention to the recording of historic events, like the jubilee, or of vanishing buildings they could do an immense service to art. In one way this is true, in another it is not.

Surely this critic would be the last to suggest that the cinematographic "pictures"—the whole 22,000 of them, shown at the Empire, I think—are equal to one picture of a procession by Carpaccio, painted centuries before we had any photographs. No doubt 22,000 artists would be required to secure as many views of the jubilee procession as were obtained by the cinematograph, and their employment might have been too much of a good thing. But if, say, half a dozen accomplished artists had been commissioned and allowed to do what they wanted, might we not have had a record of some artistic importance? As to the photographing of old buildings, which would the architect rather have—an etching by Piranesi or a photograph by one of the most revolutionary of the Salon photographers? —Joseph Pennell in Contemporary Review.

Why They Cheered.

Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was a great but unpopular man. When he entered the senate house, it was the ill mannered practice of the undergraduates to begin a loud and continuous whistle.

"How this originated I do not know," writes Dean Farrar in his book "Men I Have Known." "There were two legends about it. One was that it intimidated that the master would have to whistle for a bissecipic; the other—equally absurd—was that when some one had asked him how to pronounce his name he had said, 'You must shape your mouth as if you were going to whistle.'"

But under the rough manners of the students there was genuine goodness of heart. Dr. Whewell's wife died. He had been tenderly devoted to her, and when he attended chapel after her death the undergraduates were touched by an old man's anguish and a strong man's tears."

"When next he entered the senate house," writes Dean Farrar, "there was dead silence. For the first time for I know not how many years not a whistle was heard, and then a moment afterward as by spontaneous impulse the whole crowded mass of undergraduates in the gallery burst into a loud and long continued cheer. It was not astonishing that such a proof of sympathy should move the heart of the great master or that the tears should run down his cheeks. I do not think that he was ever whistled at again."

Modern Methods.

Diggs—I just finished reading an account of how they burned heretics at the stake in ancient times. Such barbarism would not be tolerated in this enlightened age.

Diggs—No, indeed! The modern heretic is let off with a roast in the religious journals.—Chicago News.

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Secretary Gage Gives Amount Coined Under Act of July 14, 1890.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Gage in reply to a resolution relative to the coinage of standard silver dollars from bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, sent to the senate this statement:

"The total amount, cost and coining value in standard silver dollars of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, is as follows:

"Fine ounces purchased, 168,674,682.

"Cost, \$15,931,092.

"Coining value, \$218,084,438.

"From Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1893, there were coined from this bullion 36,087,282 standard silver dollars, containing 27,911,259 fine ounces, costing \$29,110,186, giving a seigniorage of \$6,977,098, from which there were paid for expenses of distributing silver dollars \$77,175 and \$22,730 to reimburse in part the bullion fund for silver sold in sweeps and wasted by the operative officers of the respective mints from Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1893, and the remainder, \$6,877,192, was paid into the treasury.

"From Nov. 1, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1894, there were coined from this bullion 37,735,572 standard silver dollars containing 29,186,106 ounces of fine silver, costing \$25,922,916, giving a seigniorage of \$11,812,655, all of which has been deposited in the treasury of the United States.

"The balance, cost and coining value in standard silver dollars of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the Act of July 14, 1890, on hand Feb. 1, 1894, was:

"Fine ouz. es. 111,513,746.

"Cost, \$1,825,363.

"Coining value \$144,179,389, which when coined into silver dollars will give seigniorage of \$43,344,025."

Decided For Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the supreme court an opinion was handed down in the case of E. P. Holden versus the sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah, involving the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours. Holden was arrested for violating the law and sentenced to imprisonment for the offense. The supreme court upholds the right of a state to pass such a law.

Ohio Guard Inspector Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The vacancy in the adjutant general's corps, caused by the promotion of General Corbin, has been filled by the transfer from the line of Captain Andrews of the Twenty-fifth infantry, at present inspector of the national guard of Ohio. He becomes major.

Dynamite Bomb For King George.

ATHENS, March 1.—The police, it now appears, found a dynamite bomb at the scene of the recent attempted assassination of the king.

The Weather.

Fair, probably followed by light snow in the lake regions; slightly warmer; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 93@94c; No. 2 red, 92@93c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 37@48c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 25@36c; high mixed, shelled, 34@34c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 34@34c; No. 2 white, 33@33c; extra No. 3 white, 32@32c; light mixed, 30@31c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.25@10.50; No. 2, \$8.00@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$7.25@7.50; packing, \$5.50@6.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.50@6.75; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 65@75c per pair; small, 50@60c; large old chickens, 65@75c per pair; small, 50@60c; ducks, 50@75c per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; geese, 90c@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 12@13c per pound; old chickens, 11@12c; ducks, 13@14c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24c; extra creamy, 22@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; roll, 13@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@10c@10c; Ohio, full cream, September, 9@9.5c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13@14c; Limberger, new, 13@13.5c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; Swiss, in bricks, 5 pound average, 18@13.5c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 15@16c; in a jobbing way, 16@17c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.

CATTLE—Receipts fair, about 45 cars on sale; market steady at last week's prices. We quote prices: Prime, \$4.90@5.00; choice, \$4.75@4.85; good, \$4.50@4.70; tidy, \$4.45@4.60; fair, \$4.00@4.30; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.35; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@4.00; bologna cows, \$8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, \$35.00@40.00; common to fair, \$15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 30 cars on sale; market ruled steady; prices shade higher. We quote: Prime assorted medium weights, medium, \$4.20@4.25; best Yorke, \$4.15@4.20; 1st Yorke, \$4.05@4.10; heavy hogs, \$4.10@4.15; pigs, \$3.90@4.00; good rough, \$3.40@3.45; common to fair, \$2.00@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts fair, about 15 cars on sale; market steady. We quote: Choice sheep, \$4.80@4.90; good, \$4.60@4.75; fair, \$4.25@4.35; common, \$3.50@4.00—Lambs, Choice, \$3.75@3.85; common to good, \$4.75@5.70; veal calves, \$6.50@